

OT Mastery

Human Trafficking

1. What is not considered a form of human trafficking?

- A. Organ removal and solicitation
 - B. Forced criminal activity
 - C. Forcing someone to lead others in assumed roles
 - D. Use of child soldiers
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2. How does the AMP model relate to human trafficking?

- A. In order to be considered human trafficking, there must be an action, means, and purpose to a trafficker's actions
 - B. AMP stands for arrest, matriculate in remediation programs, and prosecute traffickers
 - C. Lawmakers must follow the AMP model to prevent human trafficking
 - D. AMP stands for assessing the mental and psychiatric state of all victims
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3. What means do traffickers often use to control their victims?

- A. Physical restraint
 - B. Emotional manipulation
 - C. Fraud
 - D. All of the above
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4. How might an OT help with human trafficking?

- A. Treatment of psychiatric concerns resulting from trafficking
 - B. Prevention
 - C. Treatment of physical concerns resulting from trafficking
 - D. All of the above
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5. According to statistics, many victims of human trafficking have what relation to their trafficker?

- A. Family member
 - B. Teacher
 - C. Significant other
 - D. Both A & C
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6. What is not considered a risk factor for labor trafficking?

- A. Being a tourist**
 - B. Having a physical disability**
 - C. Being a minor in a household with biological family members**
 - D. Being an undocumented worker**
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7. What is a red flag for someone being a victim of sex trafficking?

- A. Having more than one phone**
 - B. Being friendly with anyone who approaches them**
 - C. Readily answering questions about their life**
 - D. Working set hours each day**
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8. What is not a red flag for someone being a victim of labor trafficking?

- A. Being sleep deprived**
 - B. Having transportation always ready for them**
 - C. Appearing malnourished**
 - D. Living in the same place they work**
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9. Minors who are being sex trafficked might display what signs?

- A. Living with their family members at home**
 - B. Going to school to maintain a cover**
 - C. Spending time with adults and others identified as friends who are much older than they are**
 - D. Having no money**
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10. What type of occupational injustice results from the exclusion of certain people from occupational participation based on abstract criteria?

- A. Occupational imbalance**
 - B. Occupational marginalization**
 - C. Occupational alienation**
 - D. Occupational apartheid**
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11. What aspect of the 3Ps paradigm can OTs not help with?

- A. Preventing human trafficking**
 - B. Prosecution of traffickers**
 - C. Protection of trafficking survivors**
 - D. None of the above**
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12. What is the most drastic and widespread occupational injustice that contributes to human trafficking?

- A. Occupational deprivation**
 - B. Occupational alienation**
 - C. Occupational apartheid**
 - D. Occupational marginalization**
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13. What types of models and frameworks offer the best foundation for victims of human trafficking?

- A. Occupation-based theories**
 - B. Those that focus on physical dysfunction**
 - C. Cognitive remediation therapies**
 - D. Mental health models**
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14. How can an OT help prevent sex trafficking in children?

- A. Reporting signs of abuse, neglect, and other mistreatment**
 - B. Intervening to allow proper development and adjustment to ACEs**
 - C. Monitoring their neighborhood to watch for people who display warning signs**
 - D. Both A & B**
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15. What type of intervention is not suitable for someone who experienced human trafficking?

- A. Rest & sleep**
 - B. Productive leisure**
 - C. Formation of occupational identity**
 - D. All of the above are suitable for most individuals who experience human trafficking**
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16. What aspects of supportive education and/or employment would be least appropriate for someone who experienced human trafficking?

- A. Vocational identification and training**
 - B. Work hardening, ergonomics training with a trauma-focused approach**
 - C. Volunteer work**
 - D. Educational accommodations**
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17. What feelings might an OT need to address in patients who experienced trafficking?

- A. Shock**
- B. Fear**

- C. Shame**
 - D. All of the above**
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18. What negative health outcome is less likely to result from untreated injuries due to human trafficking?

- A. Overdose**
 - B. Shift work disorder**
 - C. Brachial plexus injury**
 - D. Amnesia with no known etiology**
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19. How might an OT address issues related to occupational identity in someone who experienced human trafficking?

- A. Household management training**
 - B. Beauty and self-image counseling**
 - C. Resurrection of lost roles**
 - D. Both B & C**
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20. What does the second R in the RADAR protocol stand for?

- A. Resurrection of lost roles**
 - B. Resources and referrals**
 - C. Risk assessment**
 - D. Routine screening**
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